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EXAMINER
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ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
2177	

DATE MAILED: 03/10/2003

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

	Application No.	Applicant(s)
Office Action Summary	09/578,302	MILIC-FRAYLING ET AL.
	Examiner	Art Unit	
	Mohammad Ali	2177	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE <u>3</u> MONTH(S) FROM
THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.
- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed
  after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).
- Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any
  earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

1)☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on *28 January 2003* .

2a)☐ This action is **FINAL**.   2b)☒ This action is non-final.

3)☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is
closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

4)☒ Claim(s) *12-95* is/are pending in the application.

    4a) Of the above claim(s) *1-11 and 96-108* is/are withdrawn from consideration.

5)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.

6)☒ Claim(s) *12-95* is/are rejected.

7)☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.

8)☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

9)☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.

10)☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a)☐ accepted or b)☐ objected to by the Examiner.

    Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

11)☐ The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a)☐ approved b)☐ disapproved by the Examiner.

    If approved, corrected drawings are required in reply to this Office action.

12)☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 119 and 120

13)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).

    a)☐ All b)☐ Some * c)☐ None of:

        1.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.

        2.☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____ .

        3.☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage
application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

    * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

14)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(e) (to a provisional application).

    a) ☐ The translation of the foreign language provisional application has been received.

15)☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. §§ 120 and/or 121.

Attachment(s)

1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)   4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____ .

2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)   5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)

3) ☒ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) *4* .   6) ☐ Other: .

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to the Paper No 9, filed on January 28, 2003.

Information Disclosure Statement

2. The references cited in the IDS, PTO-1449, Paper No. 4, have not been

Considered. Date is required for the Knaus, D., et al.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 102

3. The following is a quotation of the appropriate paragraphs of 35 U.S.C. 102 that

form the basis for the rejections under this section made in this Office action:

> A person shall be entitled to a patent unless –
>
> (e) the invention was described in a patent granted on an application for patent by another filed in the United States before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent, or on an international application by another who has fulfilled the requirements of paragraphs (1), (2), and (4) of section 371(c) of this title before the invention thereof by the applicant for patent:

The changes made to 35 U.S.C. 102(e) by the American Inventors Protection Act

of 1999 (AIPA) do not apply to the examination of this application as the application

being examined was not (1) filed on or after November 29, 2000, or (2) voluntarily

published under 35 U.S.C. 122(b). Therefore, this application is examined under 35

U.S.C. 102(e) prior to the amendment by the AIPA (pre-AIPA 35 U.S.C. 102(e)).

4. Claims 12-95 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 102(e) as being anticipated by

Kravets et al. ('Kravets' hereinafter), US Patent 6,363,377 B1.

As to claim 12, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 'generating information regarding the relevancy of the query results from the results independent of the search engine' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 16, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'creating a context based on a computer user's interest' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq). Krates teaches 'receiving query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches

'generating information regarding the relevancy of the query results from the results

independent of the search engine' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find

the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a

number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines

63-65 et seq).

As to claim 18, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'enhancing the query' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Krates teaches 'accessing the documents

identified by the query results' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to

rank the documents returned by the search engine (col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Krates

teaches 'applying the enhanced query to the retrieved documents' as refining and

improving (enhancing) search queries and for organizing the results of a search query

by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Krates teaches

'generating information regarding the relevancy of the query results from the results

independent of the search engine' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 27, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving ranked query results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches 'accessing the documents identified by the query results' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine (col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 're-ranking the query results based on information contained in retrieved documents' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 29, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving ranked query

results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used

to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear

in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results

from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches

'augmenting the query' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank

the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq).

Finally, Krates teaches 're-ranking the query results based on augmented qauery' as

the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by

the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the

document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the

lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 30, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving ranked query

results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used

to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear

in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results

from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches

'retrieving a document' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank

the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq).

Finally, Krates teaches 'scrolling to a most relevant portion of the retrieved document'

as the user is continuing a prior search session, then the history is retreived as shown in

step 11 and the previous search's keywords are added to the search query (col. 3, lines

63-65 et seq).

As to claim 38, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'retrieving a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches 'extracting names from the document and identifying associated links to such

names' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the

results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 44, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query

and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the

same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col.

12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'retrieving a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '...,relevancy of corresponding portions of the document' as the number of

reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 53, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'receiving query results

from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'retrieving a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 58, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant portions of the

document' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 67, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Finally, Kravets teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of reformulation iterations used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 69, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Kravetes teaches 'a module receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module creates a

context based on a computer user's interests' as all cluster which receives a yes vote

are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

Kravets teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of reformulation iterations

used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser

generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine

(col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

    As to claim 71, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user

poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the

queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Kravetes teaches 'a module

receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module creates a

context based on a computer user's interests' as all cluster which receives a yes vote

are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

Kravets teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of reformulation iterations

used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser

generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine

(col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 72, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the

user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all

the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a

module that receives ranked query results from the search engine' as the set of

keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search

engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is

ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest

ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that retrieves,...' as the set

of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 'a module that re-ranks the query results based on augmented qauery' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 73, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module that receives ranked query results from the search engine' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that retrieves,...' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine (Fig 10(b), col. 7, lines 38-40 et seq). Finally, Krates teaches 'a module that re-ranks the query results based on augmented qauery' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The

result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7,

lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 74, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user

poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the

queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Kravetes teaches 'a module

receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete

results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related

queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's

query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Kravets teaches 'a module creates a

context based on a computer user's interests' as all cluster which receives a yes vote

are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

Kravets teaches 'a module retrieves a document identified in the query result' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets

teaches '...,relevant portions of the document' as the number of reformulation iterations

used to find the relevant information. When the user poses a query, the browser

generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine

(col. 11, lines 63-65 et seq).

As to claim 81, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module that receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches 'a module that extracts names from the document and identifying associated links to such names' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 86, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a module that receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the

related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the

user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that

retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches 'a module that

extracts names from the document and identifying associated links to such names,..' as

refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a

search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 88, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'a module that sends a query to an independent search engine' as when the

user poses a query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all

the queries to the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Further, Krates teaches 'a

module that receives query results from the search engine' as the time to receive the

complete results for the users query and just the number of matches for each of the

related queries is asymptotically the same as the time to receive the results of just the

user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1 et seq). Krates teaches 'a module that

retrieves a document identified in the query result' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16). Finally, Kravets teaches 'a module that

extracts names from the document and identifying associated links to such names,...'

as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of

a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 92, Kravets discloses a computer implemented method of enhancing

query results provided independent of a search engine (col. 1, lines 13-16). Kravets

teaches 'sending a query to an independent search engine' as when the user poses a

query, the browser generates a number of related queries and sends all the queries to

the search engine (col. 11, lines 63-65). Finally Kravets teaches 'independently

modeling the query' as the time to receive the complete results for the users query and

just the number of matches for each of the related queries is asymptotically the same as

the time to receive the results of just the user's query (col. 11, lines 65 to col. 12, line 1

et seq).

As to claim 13, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant

portions of text in the retrieved documents' as refining and improving ('enhancing')

search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and

overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 14, kravets teaches 'documents are retrieved while a user that

generated the query may performing other tasks' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different

and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 15, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions

stored thereon that causes a computer to perform as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 17, kravets teaches 'each new search within the context results in information being generated for documents identified by such search based upon such context' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 19, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on linguistic analysis' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 20, kravets teaches 'the linguistic analysis comprises syntactic and semantic analysis' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 21, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a general interest profile' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 22, kravets teaches 'the general interest profile is applied equally to documents accessed by the user in both search and browsing modes' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A

user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 23, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a model of user interest generated independent of search results' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 24, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant portions of text in the retrieved documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 25, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced during retrieval of documents from their sources' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 26, kravets teaches 'A computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 28, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as refining and improving

('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 31, kravets teaches 'document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 32, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portion is the section with the highest score' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 33, kravets teaches 'one or more sections overlap other sections' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 34, kravets teaches 'each section is a paragraph' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 35, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 36, kravets teaches ' each section comprises a predetermined number of lines' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 37, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-3 et seq).

As to claim 31, kravets teaches 'the names comprise names of people or companies' as as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-12 et seq).

As to claim 40, kravets teaches 'the links are internal to the document' as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-12 et seq).

As to claim 40, kravets teaches 'the links are external to the document' as a tool to be used with a search engine for a information (Abstract, lines 1-3 et seq).

As to claim 42, kravets teaches 'the names are provided in a list next to the query results to help identify the relevance of documents' as tool to be used with a search

engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 43, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 45, kravets teaches 'the highlighted portions correspond to links back to corresponding portions of text in the document' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 46, kravets teaches 'comprising enhancing the query' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 47, kravets teaches 'the relevancy of the portions is determined based at least partially on the enhanced query' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 48, kravets teaches 'query is enhanced based on linguistic analysis' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 49, kravets teaches 'query is enhanced based on a general interest profile' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 50, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced during retrieval of documents' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 51, kravets teaches 'documents are retrieved while a user that generated the query may performing other tasks' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 52, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 54, kravets teaches 'the document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' refining and improving ('enhancing') search queries and for organizing the results of a search query by different and overlapping criteria (col. 1, lines 14-16 et seq).

As to claim 55, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portions are the sections with the highest score' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 56, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 57, kravets teaches 'a computer readable medium having instructions stored thereon that cause a computer to perform' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 59, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on linguistic analysis' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 60, kravets teaches 'the linguistic analysis comprises syntactic and semantic analysis' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 61, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a general interest profile' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 62, kravets teaches 'the general interest profile is applied equally to documents accessed by the user in both search and browsing modes' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying

individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality

of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et

seq).

As to claim 63, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced based on a model of user

interest generated independent of search results' as tool to be used with a search

engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering,

and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a

user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of

matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search

terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each

with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 64, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant

portions of text in the retrieved documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are

save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a

query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword

based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 65, kravets teaches 'the query is enhanced during retrieval of

documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a

search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either

browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among

all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 66, kravets teaches 'documents are retrieved while a user that generated the query may performing other tasks' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 68, kravets teaches 'the information is used to highlight relevant portions of text in the retrieved documents' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 70, kravets teaches 'each new search within the context results in information being generated for documents identified by such search based upon such context' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 75, kravets teaches 'the document is divided into sections, and wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The

more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The

result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7,

lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 76, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portion is the section with the

highest score' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the

documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a

document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from

the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 77, kravets teaches 'one or more sections overlap other sections' as

all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context

folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search

context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context

folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 78, kravets teaches 'each section is a paragraph' as all cluster which

receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has

the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of

doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7,

lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 79, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which

receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has

the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of

doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7,

lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 80, kravets teaches 'each section comprises a predetermined

number of lines' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in

a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either

browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among

all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 82, kravets teaches 'the names comprise names of people or

companies' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a

search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either

browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among

all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 83, kravets teaches 'the links are internal to the document' as all

cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context

folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search

context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context

folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 84, kravets teaches 'the links are external to the document' as all

cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context

folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search

context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context

folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 85, kravets teaches 'the names are provided in a list next to the query

results to help identify the relevance of documents' as tool to be used with a search

engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering,

and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a

user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of

matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search

terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each

with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 87, kravets teaches 'the highlighted portions correspond to links back

to corresponding portions of text in the document' as all cluster which receives a yes

vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to

find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a

keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65

et seq).

As to claim 89, kravets teaches 'the document is divided into sections, and

wherein a relevancy score is generated for each section' as the set of keywords from

the search query are used to rank the documents returned by the search engine. The

more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The

result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7,

lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 90, kravets teaches 'the most relevant portions are the sections with

the highest score' as the set of keywords from the search query are used to rank the

documents returned by the search engine. The more keywords that appear in a document, the higher the document is ranked. The result organizer outputs results from the highest ranked to the lowest ranked (col. 7, lines 38-43 et seq).

As to claim 91, kravets teaches 'each section is a sentence' as all cluster which receives a yes vote are save along with the query in a search context folder. A user has the ability to find a query and its results by either browsing the search context folders of doing a keyword based search for them among all the search context folders (col. 7, lines 61-65 et seq).

As to claim 93, kravets teaches 'the independently modeled query is applied to documents identified by the search engine' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to ·be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

As to claim 94, kravets teaches 'the independently modeled query comprises an enhanced representation selected from the group consisting of an original user description of the query, an augmented query, an original description of an interest profile, an enhanced description of the interest profile, general interest profiles, and a query/interest profile combined with information about the user's task' as tool to be used with a search engine for a information management system includes methods for

refining, filtering, and organizing engine queries and search results. A query tuner in

the tool allows a user to automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable

number of matching documents from the search engine by selectively modifying

individual search terms to be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality

of searches each with a respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et

seq).

As to claim 95, kravets teaches 'the independently modeled query is applied to

documents accessed in a browse mode' as tool to be used with a search engine for a

information management system includes methods for refining, filtering, and organizing

engine queries and search results. A query tuner in the tool allows a user to

automatically reformulate a query in order to find a reasonable number of matching

documents from the search engine by selectively modifying individual search terms to

be weaker or stronger and concurrently requesting a plurality of searches each with a

respectively different modified query (Abstract, lines 1-17 et seq).

Conclusion

5. The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to

applicant's disclosure. Please see attached PTO-892.

a. US Patent No. 6,275,820 B1, issued to Navin-Chandra et al. on 08/14/01. The

subject matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of Claims 12, 16, 18, 27, 29-30, 38,

44, 53, 58, 67, 69, 71-74, 81, 86, 88, and 92 (e.g. sending and receiving query,

generating the relevancy of the query results, etc.).

b. US Patent No. 6,408,294 B1, issued to Getchius et al. on 06/18/02. The subject

matter disclosed therein is pertinent to that of Claims 12, 16, 18, 27, 29-30, 38, 44, 53,

58, 67, 69, 71-74, 81, 86, 88, and 92 (e.g. sending and receiving query, generating the

relevancy of the query results, etc.).

c. US Patent No. 6,233,586, issued to Chang et al. on 05/15/01. The subject matter

disclosed therein is pertinent to that of Claims 12, 16, 18, 27, 29-30, 38, 44, 53, 58, 67,

69, 71-74, 81, 86, 88, and 92 (e.g. sending and receiving query, generating the

relevancy of the query results, etc.).

6. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the

examiner should be directed to Mohammad Ali whose telephone number is (703) 605-

4356. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Thursday from 7:30am-

6:00pm.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's

supervisor, John Breene can be reached on (703) 305-9790. The fax phone numbers

for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned are (703) 746-7239

for regular communications and (703) 746-7238 for After Final communications.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application or

proceeding should be directed to the receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-

9600.

Mohammad Ali

Patent Examiner

February 26, 2003

JEAN R. HOMERE
PRIMARY EXAMINER